

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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For County " " 2.50
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BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Notary Public.

JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 29, '69.

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the Courts of Dubois County. Office in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. E. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Office on the South side of the Public Square.
Sept 29, '68.

L. Q. DERRICKER. **W. A. TRAYLOR.**
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
March 29, '67.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,
Attys at Law.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in Courts of DUBOIS COUNTY.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.

April 17, '68.

F. HAHN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

TROY, IND.
DEALERS IN

Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.
TROY, INDIANA

Sept. 25, '67.

Reilly, Barger & Ferreback.

Carpenters

AND

CABINET MAKERS

CORNER OF WEST AND BROAD STREETS
JASPER, INDIANA

FURNITURE
Will give prompt attention to putting up buildings in the best style, and are always ready to make contracts for work.
Cabinet making of all kinds promptly attended to, and a general assortment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Buehner's former stand.
Jan 29, 1869.

UNION BAKERY

AND
CONFECTIONERY,

GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER,

ON East Main Street, directly in front of the Court House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug. 6, '69.

JASPER & SONS
MAIL EXPRESS & STAGE ROUTE

A. STEINHAUSER

U. S. Contractor for the Shales and Jasper Mail Express route, respectfully informs the public, that he will run a good hack, with an excellent team, and a reliable driver, and is prepared to convey passengers and express matter between the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Shales, and Jasper, or way places, on the route, on the most reasonable terms. Passengers going East will find this the cheapest, as well as most pleasant route, at all times, as they save several miles traveling, or receiving expressage of any kind may depend on having it safely handled, and promptly and safely delivered. His stage leaves Jasper every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrives at Shales in time to connect with the railroad train either way; returning leaves Shales at 10 o'clock.
October 26, 1869.

Giving Away Babies.

[From the New York Herald November 14.]

Since the New York "Home for Foundlings" was opened, a month ago, thirteen infants have been left there, and no case of infanticide has occurred. Sister Irene is aided by four associates and some nurses who occupy the basement floor, the remainder of the building being devoted to the "Home." The drawing-room and upper floors have little iron bed-stands and soft, comfortable beds for the accommodation of the infants; but the babies received so far are in the latter. The name of each and the date of its admission are written on a card, and if silence and the enjoyment of infantile bottles are tokens of pleasant contentment, they must have all seemed happy to those who visited the novel and interesting scene yesterday. A number of ladies of wealth and plenty gathered weekly in the parlors of the Home and make dresses for the foundlings.

The manner in which infants are left at the Home is of itself sufficiently interesting to be narrated. On a stormy night, about a fortnight ago, amid a shower of rain, Sister Irene opened the hall-door and found a babe, warmly clad in a horse-blanket, lying on the steps. On another night, a muffled woman, bade the Sister, when she appeared at the stoop, to open her arms, and she was soon burdened with a sleeping babe. A Jewish baby was found on another night in the vestibule, and all are now receiving maternal care. A crib for the reception of infants has been placed by Sister Irene in the vestibule of the Home, No. 17, East Twelfth street, thus rendering the establishment in this respect at least somewhat similar to the great Madeline Asylum of Paris.

The Secret of Longevity--A Curious Physiological Theory.

A paper was recently read before the British Ethnological Association, by Sir Duncan Gibbs, entitled "An Obstacle to European Longevity beyond Seventy." The writer had previously called the attention of the Association to the fact that he had devoted much attention to the position of the leaf-shaped cartilage at the back of the tongue, known as the epiglottis, and that in eleven per cent. of the five thousand people, of all ages, whom he had examined, he had found the position of this cartilage to be drooping, or pendant, instead of vertical. A further prosecution of his inquiries had led to the discovery of the important fact that in all persons over seventy, without exception, its position was vertical. This circumstance he regarded as of the highest moment, bearing, as he believed it did, upon the attainment of old age. Numerous examples were cited in proof of his statement, among which were many well-known statesmen who attained to over seventy years of age, Lords Palmerston, Lyndhurst, Campbell and Brougham being among the number. He claimed that the facts presented clearly demonstrated that longevity beyond seventy could not be attained with a pendant epiglottis. His conclusions may be summed up nearly as follows: As a rule, persons with a pendant epiglottis will not live beyond seventy, life verging to a close at or before that period. On the other hand, with a vertical epiglottis, life may be prolonged beyond seventy to the extreme limit of old age. These statements will furnish a new subject for discussion among the medical savants of this country. If there is any truth in the theory broached by Sir Duncan Gibbs, Americans will wish to know it, will not rest content until they have ascertained the relative position of the all-important cartilage upon which depends the length of their stay on earth.

Mrs. Jones.

[From the Sullivan County (Indiana) Union.]

Near the southern border of this county, a singular trial in a church took place, a short time ago, which runs as follows:

A minister had been absent for a few days on a spiritual tour, and on returning home late at night, found the family all in bed and sound asleep. He ate a bite and went to bed, but to his surprise found, on waking up in the morning, that a strange woman was snoozing away at his side. [We shall call the household Jones.] Mrs. Jones, not expecting Mr. Jones, passed the night at a neighbor's and the house girl, not thinking any harm, got into Mr. and Mrs. Jones' bed. The story leaked out, and Mr. Jones was arraigned before the church to account for his sins. His only plea was that he thought it was Mrs. Jones who was in bed, but when the girl was asked for an explanation on her part, [she being a member also,] replied, innocently, that she thought she was Mrs. Jones. The trial was postponed for further evidence.

An unconstructed Eastern itemizer says: "The President will not receive any calls on the Sabbath, nor will he allow his Secretary to bring him any letters or telegrams on that holy day. He prefers to go fishing for trout or to play billiard."

The Defense of Polygamy.

Elder CURTIS, just arrived from Utah, preached in the Mormon Temple at Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday last. The Tribune reports his sermon. He said: Next to Joseph Smith, there is no man so good as Brigham Young, and I know it. You will say, "What! that fellow with all the wives! He a good man?—Oh, you can not make us believe that." But I tell you it is so. You, in your ignorance, condemn the man because he is a polygamist. Is polygamy wrong?—No, it is not. Show me in your own Bible, yes, turn to the page if you can that contains one word against polygamy uttered by Christ and the prophets in usage when every man was a polygamist. I say you can not. And if Christ did not condemn it who shall dare to say it is wrong?

On the contrary, there was David, the royal psalmist, a man after God's own heart, a polygamist—yes, not only a polygamist, but, in the eyes of the people now-a-days, an adulterer. True, he had plenty of wives, yet his eyes fell on Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, and he possessed her. After Uriah's death he took her, Bathsheba, as his wife, and she bore to him the wisest of kings and greatest of men—Solomon. Now, the Scripture teaches us that no illegitimate child, even the tenth generation, can enter into the kingdom of God. Yet was Solomon the favored child of God. Therefore was the wedlock in which he was begotten blessed.

The Lord approved of polygamy in those days, and has not, so far as the Apostles, the exponents of his law and wishes, have taught us, disapproved of it to this day. Moreover, it would be in this country a benefit to society. Look at the last census of our country, and you will find that the women far outnumber the men. Well, if every man is to have but one wife, what is to become of all the single women who will remain unprovided for? Shall I say it?—They, in too many instances, will become cast-aways. Now, on the other hand, permit men to marry as many wives as they can support, and all will be provided for."

Railroad Talking Match in Crawford County.

One of the officers of the Air-Line Railway tells a good story, at the expense of Major Stout of this city, and Mr. Golding of Crawford county. Mr. G. is recognized as one of the best friends of the road in Crawford, and has done a great deal in advancing the interests of the company in that section. Major Stout has also been very active, and is recognized as one among the best talkers and workers along the line. On a recent visit to Crawford county, President Bradley called upon Mr. Golding, and after a long interview told him that Major Stout would be along next week and he would be very glad to have them confer together, or in other words, to have a little talk. Major Stout accordingly called at Mr. Golding's house, arriving there early in the morning, and as it happened to be a disagreeable day, Stout and Golding sat down to talk railroad. The conversation on this subject continued all day and to a late hour at night. Plans were laid for the operations of the next day, and everything that could be thought of was talked over. Finally Stout became weary and concluded he would retire, but Golding had not said all he desired. He followed Stout and talked until he had fallen asleep, which was long after midnight, and was found at day-light next morning sitting in a chair alongside the bed occupied by Stout, whispering in his ear. Stout says he thought he was a good talker, but admits that Golding can beat him two to one. [New Albany Ledger.]

Good Joke on Bunch.

Maj. W. R. Kinney of Louisville got off a good joke at the expense of Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, during the Army of the Tennessee re-union in that city last week. It appears that Mr. Bunch had been looking over the paper announcing the arrivals of distinguished Generals to participate in the re-union, and noting the name of General Benjamin Spooner, remarked to Kinney: "Major that is an outrage. What is the use of throwing dirt at a man in that kind of style. Can't they spell Ben. Butler's name one time without putting spoons or Spooner to the end of it?" Kinney heard Bunch through, and, after enjoying a big laugh at his expense, said: "Have you never heard of Gen. Spooner, United States Marshall of Indiana? It is Gen. Spooner and not Ben. Butler who arrived." Bunch admitted he had never heard of Spooner, and invited Kinney to take a drink at his expense, but that didn't prevent Kinney from telling the joke in the presence of a number of officers of the army, one of whom communicated the story to us. [New Albany Ledger.]

When is a toper's nose not a nose? When it is a little reddish.

The Annexation of Canada.

The proposition to make Canada a part of the United States is said to find more and more favor among the people of the Dominion. Nova Scotia is nearly unanimous, it is believed, in desiring annexation, and upper Canada is not far behind. Union would obviously be for the benefit of both countries, and the causes which have so long prevented even a serious discussion of it are losing strength. Foremost among these causes is the national pride of Great Britain. The people of the United States have no wish to deprive England by force, or against her will, of any possession; but the British people themselves have changed their colonial policy of late years, and are now willing to let all the colonies govern themselves. Dependence on the British crown is scarcely more than a form; and leading statesmen in Parliament declare that the form ought to be surrendered whenever a colony asks for it. This course is as wise as it is generous; and if the whole British nation is not ready to adopt it now, it will be soon.

Next to the British pride is the obstacle of our own commercial party. Those who profit by excluding cheap Canadian goods now, under the form of a high tariff, will profit by keeping Canada out of the Union. The admission of an important community of producers into the Union is a long practical step toward free trade, and will naturally be opposed by those who think that nations are always bent upon ruining themselves by importable traffic if they ever get a chance, and that all that is needed is the exemption of traffic from restrictions to lead us to trade away our national wealth for nothing.

But this kind of political economy is dying out; and the people begin to see the advantages of a good market in which to exchange our grain and manufactures for the lumber, coal, and other cheap and excellent products of Canada.

On the whole, the tendency to look to a union with us as the true destiny of Canada is growing rapidly in both countries. It is impossible to predict how long it will take to work out this destiny; but the prospect is far from disagreeable, and the public mind will welcome every step toward the inevitable result bringing us nearer to a substantial step in the progress of the United States and of civilization.

The Evansville "Courier" contains the following news in regard to the probable completion of the old Straight Line Railroad: Mr. Willard Carpenter has just returned from the East, where he effected an arrangement by which the Straight Line Railroad will be completed in a short time, as far as White river at the aqueduct on that river between Daviess and Pike counties. A new company was formed, Mr. Francis Fellows being selected President, and D. H. Kennedy, of Washington, Indiana, being chosen Chief Engineer. We learn that bids for the contract for the road, from the intersection of the Vincennes and Indianapolis Railroad in Greene county, will at once be advertised for, the road to be completed as far as White river, on the line between Daviess and Pike counties. It is understood that negotiations are going on between the new Straight Line Railroad Company, and Dr. Pearce, of the North and South Railroad, to make an extension to Rockport. This is an important movement in the railroad interests of Evansville and one that ought to be fairly considered by our people. We are shortly to have a railroad to the South completed, and another to the West; and it is most important that we have greater facilities for transportation east of us. Evansville can not afford to have the Ohio river tapped above or below. That those in the interests of the north and south railroad are in earnest is apparent to all who have read the papers, and learned with what earnestness the people of Pike, Daviess and Green counties second the movement, to say nothing of Spencer, the people of which are wild on the subject of railroads. In making the arrangement for the completion of the road to White river, from the intersection of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad in Greene county, Mr. Carpenter has done well. Let us hope that a further arrangement for its extension to Evansville may be made, for thereby we shall be guarded against all exorbitant rates from the East, making at once two outlets instead of one. The people should think of this matter.

A Boston journal gravely relates how a temperance dog followed his master round the town and pulled him back by the coat-tail when he tried to enter a drinking saloon. This is certainly a valuable legend of dog, and it should be propagated and sent to other cities.

The administrators of the estate of the late John H. Norman are Mrs. Norman, M. C. Kerr and Isaac Long, of Louisville. We are informed the estate is valued at \$75,000, clear of all liabilities. [New Albany Commercial.]

The Crop of 1869.

We clip the following very important item from the Cotton and Tobacco Plant, published by Weldon Bro's & Co., of Evansville:

While some of the eastern States produce less abundant crops than in former years, the great North-west advances with rapid strides to a production which seems almost incredible. Statistics, carefully prepared and published some weeks ago, in the Financial Chronicle, show that while the grain product of Massachusetts is \$2 25 per capital of the population, and New York \$15, the product of Iowa is \$72, while the average of the north-west is over \$60 per head. The wheat crop of 1869 is estimated at 271,000,000 of bushels, an excess of 100,000,000 more than in 1859. The corn crop is estimated at 1,650,000,000 bushels, which is about 300,000,000 more than last year. In spite of all the rumors to the contrary, the corn producing belt is up to the average of former years, and in the southern States the yield is large. The yield of other crops is estimated as follows: rye, 50,000,000 bushels; oats, 300,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 175,000,000 bushels. Add to these cotton, tobacco, hay, wool, rice, etc., and reduce all to a fair average valuation, and we have the following result:

Cotton	:\$300,000,000
Tobacco	:\$240,000,000
Wheat	:\$333,750,000
Corn	:\$600,000,000
Rye	:\$49,000,000
Oats	:\$90,000,000
Barley	:\$45,000,000
Potatoes	:\$44,000,000
Hay	:\$5,000,000
Wool	:\$60,000,000
Rice	:\$14,000,000

Total : : : : : \$1,676,750,000
In these figures are not included fruits, vegetables, sugar, butter, cheese, or slaughtered animals and these together would make a valuation of \$750,000,000.

To this again may other things be added, such as the yield of the mines, the forest and the fishery, and the vast amount of the national debt is more than equaled; in fact, it almost doubled.

Such are the results of the labor of a single year. To be sure much of this production forms no part of our permanent wealth. It is consumed, and perishes with the using, but it keeps alive millions of people, and attracts other millions from beyond the seas. It makes this country richer and stronger every year; for probably at least so large a proportion of all this production is capitalized that the addition annually to our wealth is one-fourth the amount of our national debt.

The largest farm in England contains 3,000 acres. S. T. Alexander's famous farm near Homer, Illinois, consists of 26,500 acres. The latter is nearly in a square, and is girded and intersected with hedges of Orange orange of two years' growth. There are a hundred miles of hedge and eighty-five miles of board-fence upon the premises. Six thousand four hundred acres are under cultivation.

There is an orange tree in Los Angeles, California on one half of which hang 7,500 ripe oranges, while the opposite branches are thickly covered with fresh blossoms which load the air with their rich aroma. The usual time for orange trees to bloom, in that section, is in February, and nature seems, in this instance to have forgotten herself.

The Legislature of Tennessee, on the 16th inst., refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. It is frequently quoted by the Radical press "that revolutions never go backward," but this looks very much like a Radical revolution going backward in that quarter.

The re-location of the county seat still agitates the people of Jackson county. Seymour wants it, and offers \$25,000 for building a new court house. The Brownstonians propose, to put a quietus upon the matter, that a new court house, shall be built in their burg at a cost of \$18,000, including the old materials, the money to be raised by a ten cent tax, which will yield the sum in three years.

It is a curious fact, but it is a fact, that as a general rule, there are few people so disagreeable to us as our friends' friends. The nearest stranger has a better chance of exciting a kindly interest in our breast than the most valued friend of our dearest friend.

Calico derives its name from the fact that it was first exported to Europe from the city of Calicut. Calicoes were first seen in England in 1631. Calico printing was known and practiced in India twenty-three hundred years ago, for the fact is mentioned in the campaigns of Alexander the Great. The art was also practiced in Egypt in Phily's time.

A negro preacher in Louisville, having taken up a collection, knelt to pray, when a wide-awake brother and sister, abstracted the money from his pocket.